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BITTER COMBATS RAGING ON E. FRONT EXTREMITIES

Soviet Assaults Being Stubbornly Contested in Gulf of Danzig, Hungarian Areas

Domei

BERLIN, March 21.—On the extensive Eastern Front battles raged at both extremities. In the twin battle on both sides of the Gulf of Danzig the Germans are holding out against strong attacks by more than 50 Soviet infantry divisions and many armored formations while at the southern end the Soviets renewed pressure between the Danube and Lake Balaton with at least 20 infantry divisions and strong tank formations.

In the battle on both sides of Danzig Bay Soviet attacks were continued west of Gotenhafen and at Praust but they did not succeed in breaking through to the two Baltic ports. The same happened south of Frisches Haff where the Germans prevented the Soviet troops from reaching the coast and over 100 Soviet tanks were destroyed in this fighting. In front of Koenigsberg every foot of soil between Brandenburg and Barau is being hotly contested.

At Stettin, the German front was withdrawn to the Oder River after weeks of successful opposition. Altdamm was given up and the Oder estuary is now the center of fierce fighting. The Soviets are throwing in powerful forces and material into this battle, but again yesterday only reconnaissance operations were reported from both sides of Kuestrin.

The situation in Hungary, meanwhile, was characterized by a definite stiffening of German resistance. Against strong Soviet attacks the German command has brought up its reserves which led to considerable solidification of the front. The Soviets made some gains north of Stuhlweissenburg and Tata, but the majority of their attacks were deadlocked in front of the German bolt positions.

South of Lake Balaton, however, the German forces remained on the offensive and despite stiff opposition captured several strongly fortified Soviet positions.

The Soviet offensive in this sector undoubtedly is closely linked with the heavy fighting taking place in Slovakia. Fighting in the woods and mountains in this sector has been going on since February 25 against numerically far superior Soviet forces along a 180-kilometer front between Leva on the Gran and Rosenberg on the Waag—that is right across the Slovakian Ore mountains and lower Tatra—with the objective of crossing the upper Gran on a wide front.

This attempt to gain operational freedom for the Soviet troops in Slovakia has failed despite the employment of tremendous human and material masses.

A third major attack which the Soviet command is launching at the moment to carry the Soviet forces into Bohemia and Moravia has also failed during the past 24 hours. Weak and abortive attacks were made on both sides of Schwarzasser and Ratibor against Maehrisch Ostrau. Flank thrusts launched by two Soviet groups toward the west and south out of the Grottkau bridgehead again met fierce German resistance in the Neisse-Neustadt-Leobschuetz area.

LONDON RAZED BY RAIDS

Misery Being Endured by City's People Amazes Returning Scribe

Domei

LISBON, March 21.—London has been devastated due to constant bombing attacks by the Luftwaffe and it is rather amazing how the Londoners can endure such misery, stated a certain correspondent who recently returned here after having lived two years in London.

The correspondent further said, "London is not the only city wrecked by bombing attacks. The Germans residing in Berlin which has also been razed, must also be experiencing misery and privations. It is reported that Tokyo has sustained considerable damage due to the bombings by B-29's. Japan must be prepared for the intensification of American air attacks in the future, though at present Japan has not suffered as much as London or Berlin. We must pay much attention to the fact that the Germans as well as Londoners are guarding their homelands in spite of the frequency of bombing attacks of the severest nature."

U.S. to Seek Air Base In Egypt After War; Cairo Backs Project

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, March 21.—The United States Government intends to ask the Egyptian representatives at the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco on April 25 for an American air base in Egypt after the termination of the war, says a Cairo report received here. It said that the Egyptians are already in favor of the project.

GERMAN UNITS HOLD OFF U.S. ENCIRCLEMENT PUSH

Enemy Pincer Operations West of Rhine Being Effectively Held in Check

Domei

BERLIN, March 21.—The American 3rd army working in conjunction with the American 7th army in their great pincer operation to encircle the triangular sector west of the Rhine continued their offensive with powerful forces while the Germans maintained perfect organized resistance in every sector with clever fluid tactics. Spearheads of the American northern arm worked their way to the Worrstadt area south of Mainz while the right wing of Patch's 7th army forming the southern prong began assaults on Wissembourg. A gap of some 100 kilometers still exists between the two forces pressing for a junction to trap the Germans holding out to the west.

The Americans working for another encirclement—a sort of a trap within a trap—farther to the west were likewise frustrated. Tanks of the American 3rd army which came down from south of Kreuznach entered Kaiserlautern where heavy street-fighting is said to be in progress but on the southern side, the 7th army rammed vainly against the German positions between Saarbrucken and Zweibrucken suffering heavy losses. Their plans to suffocate the German forces in the Saar fortifications were frustrated as enemy frontline correspondents spoke of the bitterest fighting since the invasion in this sector.

East of Zweibrucken as far as the Rhine near Lauterberg, the German protective flank formed by the Palatinate West Wall is still intact and proving to be a serious obstacle in the road of Patch's 7th army.

The American 3rd army troops below the Rhine bend around Bingen and Kreuznach were most active and ground out gains. Supported by fighters and bombers, these forces spread out fan-wise in easterly, southly and southwesterly directions. South of Kreuznach, American tanks were checked in the outskirts of Pfalzer Bergland, those pushing in easterly direction were checked in the region of Niederelem on the Mainz-Alzey road and spearheads heading southwestward were engaged and checked in the region of Meisenheim.

Up north, meanwhile, the enemy's efforts were still concentrated on gaining operational freedom toward the north and northeast out of the Remagen bridgehead and directed strong attacks against the cordon formed by the Germans around the bridgehead. Though sustaining heavy losses, the Americans succeeded in gaining some ground along the Rhine and beyond the seven mountains reaching the eastern suburb of Bonn which they have now included in their bridgehead. Battle for control of the important Cologne-Frankfurt highway is continuing with undiminished ferocity.

The northern fringe of the bridgehead now forms along the Oberkassel-Oberplais line were they were halted, but attacks eastward were abortive and tanks which infiltrated into the Rheinbrohler forest in the south met firm German oppostion.

MUSSOLINI PICKS ANFUSO

Domei

BERLIN, March 21.—Philippi Anfuso, the Italian Social Republic's present Ambassador to Berlin, who was sentenced to death by the Rome court had been appointed by Premier Benito Mussolini as Secretary of State in the Foreign Office of the Italian Social Republic, according to a Milan report. Anfuso will thus succeed Serafino Muzzolini, who died about a month ago. Premier Mussolini will remain as the Foreign Minister.

According to another report from the same city, the biggest Italian armament plant Ansaldo will shortly be socialized in the ambit of socializing the north Italian industries. Ansaldo's main plants are situated in Genoa and Savona.

SOVIET-TURKISH TREATY DENOUNCED BY MOSCOW

Many Changes Necessary, Molotov Says in Terminating Neutrality Pact of 1925

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—The Soviet Union has officially informed Turkey that it wishes to terminate the Soviet-Turkish Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality concluded on December 17, 1925, according to a Moscow dispatch.

The Turkish Ambassador to Moscow has been asked to notify his government today that a new agreement is required because of the great changes that have been brought about by the Second World War.

According to a Moscow broadcast this morning, the Soviet People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Vyacheslav Molotov, has handed to the Turkish Ambassador a declaration which states as follows:

"In view of the fact that the Soviet-Turkish Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality is due to expire on December 17, this year, the Soviet Government, while appreciating the value of the Soviet-Turkish Treaty, concluded on December 17, 1925, with the aim of maintaining friendly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, nevertheless, have thought it necessary to point out that in the face of the many changes that have taken place, specially since the outbreak of the Second World War, the treaty no longer corresponds to the new state of affairs and is in need of essential modifications."

In keeping with the regulations of the agreement of November 7, 1935, the Soviet announcement is in accordance with the legal form of denunciation. The 20-year pact would have been automatically renewed on November 7, this year, unless denounced six months beforehand.

Meanwhile, according to another Moscow dispatch, the Soviet paper, Izvestia, commenting editorially, frankly admitted that relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union could have been better.

Russia Realizing Aspirations

Domei

BERLIN, March 21.—No foreign policy has been shipwrecked as quickly as that of Turkey, declared the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse in commenting on the news from Moscow that the Soviet-Turkish non-aggression pact had been denounced by the Soviet Union.

The Wilhelmstrasse believes that Premier Josef Stalin will make two demands: First the incorporation of Turkey in the Soviet sphere of influence by a treaty of alliance and second, Soviet privileges in the Dardanelles Straits.

Kemal Ataturk's policy of making Turkey a great power by exploiting its geographical and political positions, and its vital native strength, by linking it up with the west almost succeeded, but actually ended with Turkey becoming an Oriental buffer state. The British policy in this instance, too, has failed to challenge Moscow's aspirations. The hour has come when Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, will pick the bone with Turkey, as he predicted when he visited Berlin in November 1942, the spokesman said:

The denunciation of the Soviet-Turkish friendship pact was no surprise for Berlin political circles, since the whole development of Turkish-Soviet relations pointed to such a step. This act of Moscow is looked upon by the Wilhemstrasse as the first step toward satisfying the Soviet aspirations.

British Not Informed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—Soviet denunciation of the Soviet-Turkish treaty, which was seen in London circles as the strongest move the Soviets have yet made in their campaign to keep Turkey in line, came as no surprise, the British Foreign Office commentator said today, although the British had not been informed it was to occur, a London dispatch said today.

He pointed out the recent attacks on Turkey by the Soviet press and radio and stressed that it was a purely Soviet-Turkish affair and there are no reasons the Soviets should notify the British in advance.

The Soviet Union has been publicly chiding Turkey for her slowness in entering the war and criticism has been strong since the Yalta Conference.

The Whitehall representative stated that the Soviets have a great interest in the Dardanelles and would like to have the most influence as possible in their control since they are a lifeline from the Black Sea to the Aegean. Soviet pressure against Turkey seems partly aimed at keeping Turkey from making any high-flown claims about the future of the Dardanelles in return for her declaration of war against Germany, he believed.

Yiojima's Loss Must Ultimately Premise Victory for Japan, Avers Prime Minister

As in the case of the loss of the Oki and Tsushima islands during the Mongol Invasion, the loss of Yiojima must become the premise for final victory, declared Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, on Wednesday night.

Broadcasting at 7:20 p.m. over a nation-wide hookup, the Prime Minister said:

"The officers and men defending Yiojima, a strategic point on the defense lines of the Japanese homeland, carried out a final general assault on the night of March 17, and since then, regrettably, the island has apparently fallen into the hands of the enemy. This fact must be viewed rightly as a fact. I cannot but acknowledge frankly that the loss of Yiojima is a tremendously grievous occurrence which marks a serious change in the development of the War of Greater East Asia.

"It is not merely to say that the enemy's advance air bases and operational bases have been pushed a step closer to Japan and that because of this the raids will grow more intense and the possibilities of the landing on our homeland planned by the enemy have grown greater. It means that a corner of the great Japanese Empire, which possesses a long and glorious history, is being befouled by the enemy. Yiojima may be a tiny and barren island, but there is no way to prevent the surging regret a flaw has been caused to that the steel solid law of the inviolability of this sacred nation.

Premise For Final Victory

"What can arouse our anger more? During the Mongol Invasion the Oki and Tsushima islands fell into the hands of the invaders, who surged forward in overwhelming numbers like a tidal wave. But the loss of the islands proved to be the premise for the perishing of the enemy in the Genkai Straits. Likewise, the loss of Yiojima must be the premise for the gaining of final victory in the War of Greater East Asia. It follows that my conviction in final victory is shaken not in the least by the loss of Yiojima.

"The fighting on Yiojima seems, at first glance, to have been a victory of material power over spiritual power. But I believe that it was a heroic resistance which showed how magnificent spiritual power can be when manifested to the final limit. Before this spiritual power, the enemy conducted an air bombardment on this tiny island of 22 or 23 square kilometers for 70 continuous days and followed that up by pouring in 800 vessels of the entire United States fleet. In addition, the enemy was forced to use against this tiny island three divisions of fighting personnel and 900 tanks, and to pummel it with tens of thousands of tons of steel hurled from the air and from guns.

"Thus we paid a very high price. The enemy, however, experienced the fact that the Japanese power of resistance grows proportionately stronger as he moves a step closer to Japan. The enemy must know what he must face if he attempts a landing on our homeland. The noble spirit of the heroes who gave their lives for the cause of the nation on Yiojima is the spirit of the Shimpu Special Attack Units and the spirit of the defenders of the Philippines. It is also the spirit possessed by all the officers and men on the front and by the 100,000,000 people on the home front.

Fighting Spirit Spurred

"It is a truth which cannot be argued away that by the loss of Yiojima the battlefield has moved still closer to Japan and that the damage from air raids will grow still more. The military situation, in Japan Proper and outside, will increase in bitterness with each passing moment. But this we have expected, and there is no need to become excited now. Rather, our traditional spirit of our fighting increasing with each additional crisis will shine still stronger. Since we are fighting the United States and Britain, we must not think that the war can be won with an easy attitude. I think that if we can win by this degree, victory will be too easy. The greater the adversities and difficulties the greater will be the value of victory and the greater the glory of the people.

"The enemy has already desecrated the hallowed centers of our people's faith by bombing the Grand Shrines at Ise and a corner of the Imperial Palace. He has also repeated heinous raids on our cities, not only to burn shrines, hospitals and schools but to slaughter the aged, the women and children. These crimes must be avenged by all of the people. There is only one way to avenge these crimes. That is to fight and fight until the enemy's aspirations are pulverized. If the enemy should land on the China continent, we must hit him there. If the enemy should land on the Japanese homeland we must hit him there. The fighting must not cease as long as a single Japanese remains. The enemy must be hit on the sea, in the air, by the shore, in villages, and in cities.

"Now is the time for the entire nation to ram itself against the enemy's material power. The Japanese people must bring to bear the spirit of the Special Attack Units which they possess in their breasts and smash against the enemy as a ball of flame. The Government expects to guide and effect soon a measure to have everybody actively participate in the solid establishment of defense and for realizing increased production. The people must unite as one and drive forward for the enhancement of fighting power and destroy the enemy if he should come."

WAVELL TO VISIT LONDON

To Discuss Making India Base of Operation Against Japan

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, will shortly leave for London for a consultation with the home Government presumably to discuss making India a base of operations against Japan, according to a New Delhi report.

It said that King George has approved the trip and that during Wavell's absence the Governor of Bombay could act as the Governor-General of India and Crown representative and that Sir Henry Knight could act as the Governor of Bombay.

It is recalled that last September the Viceroy suggested that he was eager to make a report to the King on the conditions in India and that the Government had agreed with spring of 1945 as the most convenient time to come to London.

Police Guard Vatican City

Domei

BERNE, March 21.—The Rome police have established a special command for a close watch of the entrance to Vatican City in order to prevent political fugitives from taking refuge in Vatican City. All persons, entering or leaving Vatican City, are thoroughly examined. Even the Cardinals, leaving Vatican City, are no longer free to move in Rome but are escorted until their reentry into Vatican City.

EX-OPA CHIEF TO CHUNGKING

Henderson to Advise Chiang on Getting More War Aid

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 21.—The Chungking Minister of Information said today that the pending visit of Leon Henderson, former Director of the U.S. Office of Price Administration to Chungking would have an important bearing on the economic situation in his country, according to a Chungking report.

He stated that Henderson is expected to advise Chungking on means of securing more effective anti-Axis aid as well as on matters of price control.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 20.—The Chungking Executive Yuan today appointed Liu Tse-yung as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Sinkiang Province while Dr. Lin Chi-han, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Kansu Province, was recalled to the Foreign Ministry and Huang Chao-ching appointed to succeed him, it was announced in Chungking.

Weng-hao to Visit U.S.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 16.—Chungking Economics Minister Weng Wen-hao, who is concurrently the Chairman of the Chungking War Production Board, will soon leave for the United States accompanied by Howard Connally, adviser to the board, to thank the United States Government for the assistance extended to Chungking's war production effort, according to a report from Chiang Kai-shek's capital.

Make Nuisance Raid

One B-29 bomber flew over Akashi, Miyatsu and as far as the coast of the Japan Sea after penetrating the Kii Strait at about midnight of Wednesday. Then making a southward flight, the raider passed over Tsugaru, Otsu and Igaueno and fled by way of Owashi at 1:17 a.m. on Thursday. No bombs were dropped.

HUGE LOSSES ON YIOJIMA AROUSE U.S. HOME FRONT

Grave Concern, Unrest Rife Among Americans as Details of Struggle Bared

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—Despite strict government measures, the stupendous loss of American men on Yiojima since the United States army started operations against the Japanese there have leaked out to spread all over the world and has proved a great shock to the public causing grave concern and unrest. The following article, appearing in the March 5 issue of the American weekly, Time, said:

"No single battle of the Second World War, not even the Normandy landing operations have been the center of so much public concern as the fighting going on in Yiojima. As one man in Kansas City recently declared, 'My son was attached to the 4th Marine Division taking part in the Yiojima battle. I don't know whether he's alive or dead but to make my son land on such an island was the same as an act of murder.'

"This is a grave reverberation of American opinion in regard to the war situation in Yiojima. Like the Battle of Valley Forge and Gettysburg or the fighting on Tarawa Island the Yiojima battle will leave its name in the annals of American history. Neither can the black lava and the marines on Yiojima be blotted out from the memory of the American people."

Terrific Fighting Reported

The first report dispatched by Robert Sherrod, a correspondent of Time, an American weekly magazine, describing the veritable inferno which awaited the first American landing force on Yiojima, was published in the same issue. The report also gave an account of the fearless fighting put up by the Japanese and their strongly fortified defense positions.

The report in gist follows:

"The 40,000 Marines are now engaged in the bloodiest struggles against the numerically inferior Japanese Garrison Forces. Due to the stiff resistance offered by the Japanese and the skilfull construction of their positions, the fighting area was greatly limited. In a space of one acre, 12 Marines were entrenched. The Japanese position at the center of the island was particularly fortified with several hundred of pill-boxes, and furthermore, countless caves were constructed in the precipices, which were connected with tunnels. The position at the foot of Suribachiyama was found far stronger than the one on Tarawa Island.

"The defense position was so built that the Japanese were able to fire freely at the Marines on the coast and the warships plying in the neighboring waters. The disadvantage experienced by the Americans was that they could only open fire at a certain angle, and consequently they found no other means but to use bomb throwers in defending themselves against the Japanese onslaughts.

From the northern sector, the Japanese fired at the Americans with trench mortars and rocket guns. No matter how much explosives we had hauled against the Japanese position, shells alone could not smash the Japanese defenses.

Enormous Sacrifices Made

"Hence, the Marines had to pay enormous sacrifices to advance even a yard. It exasperated Holland Smith, Commander of the Marines. It was at noon of the day of the landing that the curtain rose on the battle of hell. Because the completely hidden Japanese poured shells like rain from heavy guns and trench mortars on the Marines in the beachhead from the north and south, the American tanks on the beach tried to flee like black bugs on fly paper. But they were cornered in one place and nearly annihilated.

"Looking now over the fearful pillbox belt of the Japanese, it was a miracle that the Marines crept up the slope inch by inch toward the airfield. It made you want to cover your eyes on the scene in which Japanese trench mortar shells exploded between the crawling Marines. This shell, which we named the 'flying can' fell among the shallow deploy lines of the Marines and the ships bringing transports and sent up columns of sand and water. Sometimes they would send bits of flesh and bones up a hundred feet. As a result the first Marine force which landed sustained losses of from 20 to 25 per cent."

Over 900 Enemy Troops Are Killed by Japanese In Mandalay Fighting

By A MEMBER
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, March 21.—The damage the Japanese inflicted on the enemy at Mandalay during the period of eight days from March 15 follows: More than 920 enemy troops killed or wounded; 13 tanks disabled and burned; and 35 automobiles set afire. The trophy included one tank, three four-wheeled light vehicles, eight motor-trucks, and six light machineguns. One plane was shot down.

JAPANESE HOLDING ENEMY IN CHECK AT ZAMBOANGA

Fierce Counterattacking Operations Account for 1,351 Invaders Killed or Wounded

By T. TADA
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE FRONT, March 21.—Furiously counterattacking the enemy invaders who had concentrated barrages of artillery fire on the height northwest of Zamboanga since March 16, Japanese defenders accounted for 1,351 enemy soldiers killed or wounded.

Due to the intensity of enemy artillery fire, the Japanese position in the Zamboanga area has been razed to the ground. However, the losses sustained by the Japanese side were slight. On March 17, powerful enemy units approached the right wing of the Japanese Forces but the Japanese successfully pressed the invaders to the northern sector. As a result of the Japanese move, fierce fighting developed.

War results obtained by the Japanese from the time of the enemy landing on Zamboanga up to March 15, include 10 bivouacs blasted five tanks put out of commission or set ablaze, four landing barges sunk and a large quantity of foodstuffs destroyed.

Smashing Zamboanga Enemy

By F. FUNADO
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 20.—Fearlessly encountering the powerful enemy forces which had landed at Recodo, west of Zamboanga, the Japanese entrenched in the vicinity of Zamboanga have been inflicting heavy casualties on the invaders ever since March 18 while holding their main position intact.

The Japanese in the Cabatangan area, northwest of Zamboanga, carried out furious shock-attacks under the personal command of their Commander. However, they had to shorten a part of their line on March 18. Meanwhile, Japanese Artillery Units which have moved to a position in the north, are heroically holding their main position in close unison with other Army and Navy Forces.

The central position at Pasonanca and its vicinity were also subjected to furious enemy artillery barrages, but the Japanese by conducting closing-in attacks threw back the enemy every time the latter had attempted to penetrate the Japanese position. Particularly, First Class Petty Officer Morikawa and Second Class Petty Officer Ishibashi and four others successfully stole into the enemy artillery position on Rakudayama, availing themselves of the bright moonlight. Ishibashi, in defiance of a shower of shells, dashed into the enemy position all by himself and with hand grenades completely blasted the heavy machineguns and other firearms. Furthermore, he destroyed several mountain-guns and killed more than 20 enemy soldiers. Though he was wounded severely, in the course of the attack, he returned safely to his comrades.

Morikawa, taking advantage of the darkness after the setting of the moon, closed in on the enemy with a fixed bayonet and immediately killed more than 10 enemy soldiers. Though seriously wounded, the others also hurled hand grenades against the enemy, and thus six officers and men accounted for 50 enemy soldiers killed or wounded. In this night attack, the enemy suffered heavy personnel losses and lost many mountain-guns, heavy machineguns and other weapons.

In the Zamboanga area, Japanese Air and Ground Units shot down 24 enemy aircraft and damaged 21 others from February 23 up to March 9, when the enemy began a landing on Zamboanga. The Army and Navy Forces accounted for more than 2,000 enemy soldiers killed or wounded while destroying or setting ablaze 26 tanks from the first enemy landing to March 17. In comparison with the enemy losses, the Japanese losses were small.

ANOTHER U.S. BATTLESHIP DAMAGED IN AIR ASSAULT

Additional Unit of Fleeing Enemy Task Force Battered On March 21, I.H.Q. Reveals

Imperial Japanese Air Forces attacking the southward fleeing U.S. task forces, again damaged one battleship in their offensive action on March 21, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3:30 p.m. on Thursday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m. March 22

"Of the war results achieved in their attack against the enemy task forces on March 21, those which have been ascertained up to the present follow:

DAMAGED: One Battleship."

U.S. LAUNCHES CARRIER

45,000-ton Midway Said to Be World's Largest; Details Withheld

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—The world's largest aircraft carrier, the 45,000-ton super-carrier Midway, was launched today, according to a dispatch from Newport News, Virginia. U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, Artemus Gates, marked the christening of the giant carrier this morning with the statement that a new 'model' aircraft will fly from the Midway's decks.

The Midway was built at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. The sister ship, Coral Sea, will be launched in April at the New York Navy Yard. The third ship of the same class not yet named is now being built at the Newport News Yard. Two more are on schedule, the dispatch further revealed.

For security reasons, the U.S. Navy Department withheld the details of the ship's armament and dimensions. But some details are obvious, such as the fact that the ship of such size is bound to have an armor-belt—first carrier to have such protection.

The Navy Department reported that the Midway will carry more than 80 planes, but it has said the same about the smaller Essex class carriers. Inference is that the Midway will carry considerably more than 80 planes.

CHIANG'S CAPITAL GLOOMY

Long Winter Spell, Acute Shortages Make Citizens Apathetic

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 21.—Although spring with its flowers and warm sunshine has come to Chungking this week, it finds the 1,250,000 people in China's wartime capital curiously apathetic, according to a Chungking report. Their long exile, the past cold, grim winter with its shortages of even the barest daily necessities, and the uncertain future have tired out even the staunchest among them.

Today, there is such a scarcity of electricity in Chungking that each section of the city has to be without it one day a week, the report continues. There is also a serious scarcity of water, sometimes not enough to even wash one's face. At least 32,000 Chinese dollars are required to feed one person for one month on a reasonable scale, which means that the majority of the people go hungry.

Chicken is now $400 a pound and fish from $700 up per piece, and therefore beyond even the dreams of most of the housewives, points out the report, which adds that the price of most foodstuffs is now [illegible] times as much as before the war.

OPPOSE IMMIGRATION BILL

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—The United States House of Representatives Immigration Committee voted by [illegible] votes to six today to indefinitely postpone consideration of the Indian Immigration Bill, according to a Washington dispatch.

In today's executive session of the Committee unexpectedly strong opposition was encountered from the Republican members, who held that Indian immigration and naturalization would provide too much cheap labor in the United States, the dispatch said, adding that it is understood, however, that the Democratic Representative Emanuel Celler of New York and other supporters of his bill will continue to present various alternatives and will try to get positive action as soon as possible.

SURPRISING MONEY PLAN BEFORE U.S. LEGISLATURE

International Financial Proposal Presented After Bretton Woods Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 21.—An international financial proposal has been brought before the United States' Congress, following the Bretton Woods Conference, which contains several surprising features, not the least being an ingenious provision for financing the United States' contributions of $2,702,750,000 to the monetary fund and $3,175,000,000 proposed to the bank without the necessity of Congress appropriating new money, according to the New York correspondent of the Times, London.

Instead, to take care of the funds for these contributions, the bill proposes to transfer $1,800,000,000 of never-used U.S. stabilization fund, the balance to be made up with advances to international bodies of new interest-bearing treasury notes and replacing them with actual dollars only as these might be needed.

According to the correspondent, it was the sponsor's hope that by obviating the need of Congressional appropriations, the bill would move quicker toward enactment since it might avoid being referred to the Appropriations Committee. There seems to be also the hope that these provisions will disarm objections to the passing of the bill.

It is pointed out by the correspondent that another inequity of the bill is the provision for repealing only in part the Johnson Act. Although there is a generous sentiment among bankers, economists and foreign traders for complete repeal of the act, the bill will give benefit of repeal only to affected countries which would become members of the proposed international institution, he stresses.

Another surprise in the act, the correspondent continues, is the specific reservation to the Congress of the right to change the value of the dollar in terms of gold and the right to make any loans for the fund or bank and change the U.S. quota in the fund.

In conclusion, the correspondent points out that the measure, if adopted, would specificially preclude the United States from changing the value of its money except within the range of 10 per cent without consultation with the fund, and that the prospect that it will be enacted into law before the World Security Conference in San Francisco is not "too bright."

U.S. COAL TIFF UNSETTLED

Domei

LISBON, March 21.—With Government intervention in prospect, the bituminous operators and coal miners agreed to resume contract negotiations tomorrow after failure to make any headway caused today's talks to break up, according to a Washington dispatch. The present pact expires March 31 and there are increasing signs that a strike may break out at any moment, the dispatch said.

The conference went into an indefinite recess, but did an about-face when the United Mine Workers and the bituminous operators accused each other of blocking the progress of negotiations, the dispatch continued. However, John Lewis, president of the UMW, Charles O'Neill, operators' spokesman, and wage conference chairman Edward Burke, president of Southern Coal Producers Association, met later to determine whether there is any possibility of reaching an agreement. Burke said that the conference will report to a joint conference tomorrow, the dispatch concluded.

Early Due Back in U.S., Soon

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 20.—Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, who has been visiting Paris since Febrary 20 following the Crimea Conference where he accompanied the President, is expected to return to Washington shortly, it was announced by the White House today. During his stay in Europe, Early visited the greater part of the Western Front.

Hitler Predicts Victory

Domei

BERLIN, March 19.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, receiving the leaders of the Hitler Jugend at his headquarters, in a stirring speech, told them, "I am fairly convinced that in spite of the gravity of our times we will be victorious in this struggle." One of his audience was a boy aged 12 who was stated to have distinguished himself in the battlefield.

Od'um Leaves for Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—Canadian Ambassador to Chungking, Major General Victor Odlum, who has been in Ottawa conferring with Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King and other high Government officials left on Monday by plane via Washington for his post, according to an Ottawa dispatch.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 21

In the battle on either side of the Vertes Mountains our front has been further reinforced by fresh reserves. The enemy made slight gains of ground merely northwest of Stuhlweissenburg and Tartas while the majority of the enemy attacks were stopped by our barrier positions. At the upper Gran the Soviets pushed on slightly toward the north after our troops had inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

In the upper Silesian fighting zone, our grenadiers in successful counterattacks and elastic defense frustrated further Soviet gains of ground on both sides of Loebschuetz and near Neisse toward the southeast. Between the Riesengebirge and the Baltic the Soviets undertook unsuccessful reconnaissance thrusts only on both sides of Kuestrin.

In weeks of successful defense and by destroying over 600 enemy tanks, the garrison of the bridgehead east of Stettin frustrated a Soviet breakthrough toward the western Oder and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and the garrison has now been taken back to the western bank of the river.

In the twin battle on both sides of Danzig Bay, our troops are withstanding the heavy attacks of more than 50 Soviet rifle divisions and numerous tank formations. The Soviets are pushing on toward the center of gravity west of Gotenhafen and Danzig southwest of Praust as well as against the front bulge south of the Frisches Haff where they were intercepted in the main fighting zone with 108 enemy tanks destroyed yesterday.

In Courland our fighting formations have again achieved a complete defense success southwest of Frauenburg checking the Soviet attacking groups east of the city after negligible gains in furious counterattacks. Enemy relief attacks southeast of Libau and south of Tuekum remained ineffective.

In the west the enemy intensified his attacks in the sector northeast of Koenigswinter in order to break through to the Zieg River. After embittered fighting he advanced to the east of Bonn where he was checked, however, by counterattacks. At the eastern front of the Remagen bridgehead enemy attacks were already nipped in the bud by our concentrated fire.

The weak garrison of Coblenz was withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Rhine while fighting is going on in Bingen. In the southern part of the front, the American 3rd Army increased its penetration area across the Nahe toward the east and southeast in the direction of the Rhine. Pushing on in the Pfaelzer Bergland tank spearheads entered Kaiserslautern where heavy fighting is in progress. The enemy pressure against the West Wall at the southern border of the Rheinpfalz is being continued without, however, bringing about a notable change.

From central Italy vain enemy reconnaissance thrusts at the Ligurian coast and in the Etruscan Apennines are reported. Our shocktroops dispersed an enemy base south of Imola. In the Dalmatian coastal area south of Bihac new defense fighting again flared up while our mopping up operations against major enemy bands in the Zarajevo area are progressing well.

Hamburg, Vienna as well as other towns in northern and southeastern Germany were the targets of American bomber formations. British terror raiders continued their attacks against the Ruhr area and bombed during the night towns in central Germany. In aerial combats and by flak 37 mostly four-engined enemy bombers were brought down.

In waters around England, our U-boats sank seven enemy ships totaling 43,000 tons, two destroyers and one corvette.

WANTS NEW POLAND SET UP

U.S. Expediting Negotiations So Poles Can Attend S.F. Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 21.—The United States Government is taking steps to hasten negotiations for a new Polish Government so that Poland will be able to participate in the coming United Nations' World Security Conference in San Francisco, the White House announced today.

The report said that American and British leaders are insisting that Stanislav Mikolyjzck, former Premier of the exile Polish Government in London, be included in the discussion.

5 Powers to Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 20.—Representatives of the United States, Britain, Soviet Union, Chungking and France will hold a preliminary meeting before the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco, it was announced in Washington today. It said that they will study the French memorandum concerning the strengthening of collective security by the integration of bilateral treaties and the problem of territories under the mandate.

AMGOT CRITICIZED BY GORE

Tennessee Democrat Assails Military Gov't in Occupied Reich

Domei

LISBON, March 19.—The American Military Government in occupied Germany (AMGOT) which had been established despite the bitter criticisms a similar administration in Italy had received was the target of criticism by Albert Gore, Democratic Representatives of Tennessee, according to a Washington dispatch.

Gore declared that there is evidence of misuse and poor assignment of manpower by the military government in the occupied part of Germany. He claimed that some military Government personnel apparently got their jobs because they did not fit in other Government branches.

CHAPULTEPEC AGREEMENT SEEN VITAL DEVELOPMENT

All Americas Now Definite Influence Sphere Due to U.S. Power, Wealth

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 18.—The Act of Chapultepec which makes all the Americas become a very definite sphere of influence by virtue of the United States power and wealth, has been described as the most important development in the Western Hemisphere, revealed the Manchester Guardian correspondent in New York on March 5.

Hitherto, nations of the hemisphere pledged mutual support only in case of aggression by a nation outside the hemisphere. Today, they stand pledged to oppose aggression by any country against any American republic by cutting off economic, commercial, financial relations and by use of armed force if necessary. Not every nation, however, is required to send armed forces on every occasion. The fact that Latin America agreed to the possibility of the use of United States forces below the Rio Grande itself represents great historic departure. In the past Central and Latin American political life was fearful of aggression by Yankee imperialism.

The Act of Chapultepec is believed to be aimed primarily at Argentina. Discussion of the Argentine problem is beginning on March 5. Concerning the United States, only temporary action had been taken for the duration of the war. The President has power to commit the United States to agreements during the war for reasons of national security. A postwar permanent treaty will be prepared which will be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The Daily Mail correspondent in New York reported on March 7 as follows:

The Mexico meeting, unlike the recent aviation conferences in Chicago, proceeded with great smoothness and little altercation. By the Act of Chapultepec, all the Americas become a very definite sphere of influence by virtue of the United States power and wealth. There is one grave shortcoming in all achievements. The American nations failed to explain or clarify how their security system of San Francisco when the United Nations meet on April 25.

ARGENTINA GETS INVITATION

Can Attend S.F. Meet Even Though Not at War With Axis

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 21.—An Argentine newspaper today announced that the "Big Three" have notified Argentina that it does not have to declare war on the Axis Powers in order to participate in the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco on April 25, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

To Take Final Decision

Domei

LISBON, March 19.—As a result of pressure by the American Republics and especially the United States, the Argentine Government is expected to take a stand tomorrow on whether to join the anti-Axis and fight against Japan and Germany, according to reports reaching here.

Diplomatic sources in Washington say that President Edelmiro Farrell of Argentina has called a Cabinet meeting to decide the vital question. However, there is no definite assurance that war will be declared, these sources claim.

CUBAN REVOLT FRUSTRATED

80 Persons Among Those Chief of Police Are Arrested

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—The Cuban Government announced today that the conspiracy against the present Government was put down and that 80 persons have been arrested, according to a Havana report. It said that Colonel Jose Eleuterio Pedraza, who was the Chief of the National Police during President Fulgencio Batista's Government, was among those arrested.

No immediate details on the uprising were given out, but a brief statement from President Ramon Grau Sanmartin's office said that the revolt was "broken." The report also disclosed that Batista who was replaced by Sanmartin as President last December was reported to be en route to San Francisco after completing a tour of Latin America.

The authorities disclosed yesterday that Eugenio Llanillo, 38, Batista's personal lawyer was found dead, apparently murdered.

President Sanmartin revealed that he had ordered Chief of Police Carnno Fiallo to investigate and watch for any political angles.

Churchill Rejects Demands

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 20.—Prime Minister Churchill's refusal to accept the demands of the Labor Union Congress for changes in the Trade Dispute Act has produced a political crisis of major order, writes the News Chronicle's commentator on industrial questions.

New Russian Medical Discovery, ACS, Enables Man to Live to Ripe Old Age of 125

Russian science has reported another medical sensation: a serum which stimulates or inhibits the life processes of living tissue. The Russian scientists, claim that the serum hastens wound healing, mends broken bones more quickly, increases the body's defenses against infection and cancer, and may enable man to live to be 125 years old.

Professor Alexander Alexandrovitch Bogomoletz, who has worked on the serum for more than 18 years, is a physiologist and pathologist of very high international standing. He is a director of Kiev's Institute for Experimental Biology and Pathology which, until the Germans got there, was one of the best equipped laboratories in the world. Since 1930 he has been president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. When the Germans came, he moved from Kiev (he was born in jail there in 1881, while his mother was a political prisoner) to Ufa in the Urals. Recently, he has, however, moved back. Because of his serum, which he calls "anti-recticular-cytotoxic serum" and mercifully abbreviated to ACS, the professor was decorated with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal, and received the rank of Hero of Socialist Labor.

The serum is not new to the Russians. Famed Professor Elie Mechnikoff was working on a similar serum back in 1900. ACS was used experimentally on animals until about 1936. Then it was tried out on human patients. To acquaint United States doctors with this work, the American Review of Soviet Medicine carries three articles on ACS, including one by Professor Bogomoletz. Some highlight are:

ACS is usually made by injecting horses with cells from the spleens (tissues) of human corpses, prefer- and bone farrow (blood-making ably young, healthy people who died by accident. The final product is an extract of the horse's blood. The healing dose is "measured by the 100th parts of a cubic centimeter" of ACS, injected under a patient's skin or into a vein. Two doses may last a lifetime. ACS is not a specific. It merely assists other treatments.

Professor Bogomoletz's description of ACS's complex action in the body reads like one of Professor Einstein's "simplifications" of his theory. The serum's effects begin to show about the time of the second dose. First signs: (1) increased ability of blood substances to enter cells; (2) dilated capillaries; and (3) a rise in lymphocytes (a kind of white blood corpuscle). Three or four hours later, a second stage begins, during which lymphocytes decrease and moncoytes (another kind of white corpuscle) multiply and migrate from the blood into the solid tissue. Cells ad blood begin increased production of nezymes (digestive substances), opsonins (blood substance which makes bacteria an easy prey for fighter cells), and other protective materials. "I would compare the action of our serum," says the professor, "with the section of a match causing a conflagration."

The Russian doctors are convinced that ACS can (1) reduce the severity of typhus, childbed fever and other serious infections; (2) save many thousands of years in human life annually" by preventing recurrence of cancer after operation; (3) help schizophrenic and other insane patients probably by improving the health of nerve fibers; (4) fight rheumatism (against acute arthritis it is a quick and certain cure), hardening of the arteries and several other chronic diseases; and (5) speed healing of wounds, burns, frostbite injuries. But they warn that ACS is harmful in certain heart diseases.

When the war came ACS was immediately put to use. The professor says the serum does not cost much and is easy to make (Russia made 3,000,000 doses in 1943).

FOOD STOCKS IN BRITAIN WANING, SAYS CHURCHILL

Refutes U.S. Reports of Big Hoarded Quantity; Press Ired at Misstatement

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill emphatically denied today in the House of Commons that the food stocks in Britain amount to 700,000,000 tons as announced by the United States Government, says a London report.

Actually, Churchill stated that these stocks are rather less than 600,000,000 tons and as they are being rapidly used for aiding in the "liberated" countries, he said the figure by the end of June would be about 4,750,000 tons. He added that this figure is no more than is needed to keep up a regular flow of distribution under the present condition.

Meanwhile, British circles are demanding a full discussion of the food situation claiming that it is misunderstood abroad. The Daily Herald, Laborite newspaper in London, for instance has protested against what it called false statement declared by anti-British propagandists in the United States to the effect that Britain has 700,000,000 tons of foodstuff hoarded. The paper said: "It is deplorable that this subject of food supplies should become a medium of political mischief making."

Some section of the national press has insisted that the governments of the "liberated" countries share some of the responsibilities in seeing to it that their peoples are fed and in tracking down black-marketeers.

It was also reported that the British are showing increasing signs of anxiety about the reduction of Lend-Lease meat supply to England as announced by Washington.

Affects Meat Supplies

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 20.—The Lend-Lease curtailments are not the only reasons for the reduction in meat shipments to Britain, for the drought in Argentina and Australia has also drastically reduced the export of meat, according to a London report.

U.S. FOOD PRODUCTION LOW

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 21.—The 1945 food output in the United States will be less than 1944 and the country is now facing the most critical food shortage in its history, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's spring survey disclosed today, according to a Washington report.

The Department admitted that the shortage of farm equipment and transportation as well as the heavy drafting of young farm workers are the big drawback.

In view of the situation, it was reported that the Senate will look into the matter, with a five-men committee appointed to make the investigation. One of the members will be Senator Burton Wheeler, Democrat of Montana.

TO TRY ION ANTONESCU

Ex-Rumanian Premier to Face Court On War Criminal Charge

Domei

LISBON, March 20—Former Rumanian Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu will shortly be tried in the Bucharest court as a war criminal, the Bucharest radio announced today. It added that additionally 250 former Rumanian statesmen and high officials will be tried on the same charge.

Closing Parties' Headquarters

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—The Rumanian Minister of the Interior has ordered the closing of the headquarters and branch offices in Rumania of Bratianus' National Liberal Party and Manius' National Peasants' Party, according to a Bucharest report.

Referring to these two parties the Soviet Union's Foreign Commissar for Rumania H. A. Y. Vyshinski called them superannuated organizations which had themselves maneuvered into "splendid isolation." It will be recalled that both parties had refused to cooperate with the present Government.

U.S. LOANS TO BRITAIN HIT

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—Britain's postwar difficulties far from being solved, will only be greatly aggravated by gigantic American loans given on the condition of British promises to observe the gold standar and remove all regulations of foreign trade and foreign exchange, emphatically asserted Lord Keynes, according to the article "Dollar Diplomacy" appearing in the Statesman and Nation of February 10.

This notion, however, is still being actively canvassed in the United States and appears to be the basis of the opposition which the American bankers are putting up against the Bretton Woods plan—a plan which is being criticised in the United States for exactly opposite reasons from those which made the people doubtful about it in Britain. There seems to be a tendency in the United States to regard the contingent offers of loans not only to Britain but also to other countries including the Soviet Union as means of ensuring the dominance of American policy in peace settlements in both its economic and political aspects.

The plain fact, however, is that big American loans will augment instead of easing the postwar trade and exchange problems unless they are accompanied by a comprehensive revision of the American commercial policy. Unless the Americans are prepared to take far more European goods in payment the British had better do without American loans and take in one another's washings declared Lord Keynes. The British are certainly not prepared to let America regard loans as means of enforcing either political or economic settlements which are not capable of standing on their own legs.

AIRFIELDS ON YIOJIMA NOW IN ENEMY'S HANDS

Comparatively Few Planes Can Be Accommodated on Most Of the Landing Fields

By S. SHISHIKURA
Of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE.—The enemy has begun to use the airfields it has taken on Yiojima. From Yiojima to Tokyo it is 1,200 kilometers.

The enemy operating from Yiojima will halve the distance to the Japanese mainland from the Mariana Islands. Thus the enemy had been covetous of Yiojima, the more so because it was conscious that it was costly to rely solely on the B-29's based on the Marianas to attack the Japanese mainland.

There were other reasons for which the enemy decided to occupy Yiojima at any cost.

The enemy had it in its mind that with Yiojima in its hands it could defend the bases on the Mariana Islands better. It has been telling the world that when it was in possession of Yiojima it would intensify its attacks against the Japanese mainland.

There is no doubt of this in our minds when we remember the tremendous amount of life blood it has poured out in the attempt to capture Yiojima, a tiny island.

It will not be surprising in the least to us if the enemy, which has managed to occupy the airfields on the island, should increase its activities against the Japanese mainland.

The enemy has been sometime using the Chidori airfield situated in the southern part of the island. Information to hand indicates that it has just begun to use the Motoyama airfield which is located in the central part of the island. There would not be much difficulty in getting the airfield to hold B-24's and P-38's. All it has got to do in order to do so is to restore the runway.

The Chidori airfield is about one kilometer in length from east to west. The eastern and western extremities are against cliffs, some of which are about 50 meters high. On the south, the field is bound by Suribachiyama. To the north close at hand there lies a slope.

Can Hold 30 Planes

As it stands the field is capable of holding a maximum of 10-odd B-24's or 30 P-38's.

The slope on the north side of the field is covered with coated desert ground. The soil is made up of a type of volcanic rock easy to break. So it would not be a hard task to extend the runway with which the field is provided.

The Motoyama airfield at the moment is hardly capable of accommodating B-24's. But it can hold from 20 to 30 small-sized planes like P-38's.

The soil of the field is similar to that of the Chidori airfield. This means that it would be easy to extend the runway.

The Kita airfield is situated on level clay-like ground. As in the case of Chinetsugahara hot water gushes out from under the surface. The heat of the earth is so intense that one could not leave a plane on the ground for many hours without damage to the tires of the wheels.

It is easy to see that the enemy will not be contented with the three airfields it has already taken. Presently it will be making a frantic effort to construct two or three runways near those already in being after the manner in which it has constructed airfields at various fronts. As a matter of fact there are no other places for airfields throughout the island. It is practically out of the question to lay out grounds for airfields because of the peculiar character of the earth.

Condition Is Poor

On the island the enemy, in its reliance on the power of machinery, will have to admit itself powerless before nature. When the enemy has secured control of Yiojima it will advance the Seventh Air Squadron under Major General Robert Douglas to it from the Mariana Islands. The main force of this squadron is made up of B-24's and P-38's. It has for some time attacked the Ogasawara Islands by day and by night for days on end. This squadron was in service in the Philippine area at the time of the commencement of the landing operations on the islands.

The Seventh Squadron saw service in the Aleutian area at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia. Later it turned to Hawaii. Again it turned to the Mariana Islands in the summer of last year. As its record shows, the squadron has not much experience of actual warfare.

A number of thoughts occur to me as I reflect on the strategy the enemy is expected to follow in its attacks against the Japanese mainland from Yiojima.

In the first place the enemy will keep P-38's, P-51's, and B-24's at Yiojima at all times. Secondly, it will invade the Japanese mainland with planes in waves or in three formations, the upper formed by B-29's, the middle by P-38's and the lower by B-24's. Thirdly the enemy might have P-38 planes cover B-29's or B-24's in their visits to the Japanese mainland. Fourthly, small-sized planes will be used by the enemy along with B-29's in raids on objects of strategic value in the Japanese mainland. Fifthly, in addition to bombs, machine-guns will be used by the enemy in attacking the Japanese mainland. It will hit trains, streetcars, automobiles, shipping, railway station, godowns, etc.

To Land When in Trouble

Sixthly, Yiojima will be equipped so that B-29's will make a landing on it when they are in trouble. Seventhly, P-51's will be used in attacks against the Ogasawara Islands rather than against the Japanese mainland.

There are a large number of conditions which the enemy will have to meet if it wishes to realize its raging desire to decide the war in the quickest possible time.

Some of these conditions are given below. P-38's will have to be provided with additional fuel tanks if they are to engage in aerial fights, which are inevitable on the way to the Japanese mainland and back. It is possible to think that the enemy will try to meet this difficulty by limiting the use of P-38's to attacks with machine-guns, instead of explosives.

The enemy cannot have hope of getting P-38's to escape Japanese fighters. They will be challenged. This means that they will be compelled to use more fuel than would otherwise be the case. The enemy has to accept that a portion of them will fall into the sea on the way back from the Japanese mainland as they run out of fuel.

In order to continue making strategic raids the enemy in many cases will have to operate B-29's and B-24's which are not directly protected.

The enemy will have to deal with airmen who have a thorough knowledge of the many points of weakness which are in the B-29. As for the B-24, the Japanese airmen know how to finish it.

The airfields the enemy has possessed on Yiojima have several disadvantages as air bases.

The weather over Yiojima is far from good from the standpoint of an airman. There is another disadvantage in the frequency with which minor atmospheric depression pass over the island.

BURMESE PREMIER HAILS NEW ANNAM, CAMBODIA

Says Main Force of Burma's Mobile Army to See Action Along Arakan Coast Soon

Domei

RANGOON, March 15 (Delayed).—"I am more than happy to know that Annam and Cambodia have been declared independent on March 11 and March 13 respectively and joined the fellowship of East Asiatic nations by abrogating the worst type of unequal treaty," declared Dr. Ba Maw, Burmese Prime Minister, at a press interview. He added that both the Burmese Government and he had sent congratulatory messages to the Annamese and Cambodian Governments expressing profound joy over their complete liberation.

In his capacity as Supreme Commander of Burma's armed forces, Prime Minister Ba Maw at the same interview officially announced that the main force of Burma's Mobile Army, after a year and half's training, "is ready and will very soon see action" along the front extending from the coast of the Arakans to the northeastern area. He said, "In accordance with the unanimous desire of the Burmese people, the entire forces of Burma's army will be thrown into action in the defense of the country and its independence. We are going to let the enemy and the world know that this war is Burma's war."

Referring to the street fighting in Mandalay, he said that politically Mandalay goes straight to the hearts of the Burmese but, however, the Burmese are not only thinking of the war in Mandalay politically but also strategically. He added that the battle in the area of Meiktila is less important politically than Mandalay, but strategically more important. He added, "We have already succeeded in recapturing most of the airfields in that area."

"I have every reason to believe that the enemy's end is the beginning of the defeat of the enemy in northern Burma," he declared. He pointed out that law and order were being perfectly maintained and that civil administration was being carried on, while the Burmese people were extending the maximum cooperation to the army just behind the area where the fighting is going on. "It is an achievement in civilian morale which any nation can be proud of," he stated.

Pravda Raps Forbes

Domei

MOSCOW, March 20.—The Soviet journal, Pravda, contained a number of sharp attacks on European journalists. The editorial writer of the Daily Mail, London, Alistair Forbes, is called a blatant liar because he described the former Rumanian Prime Minister, General Nicolai Radescu, as the main supporter of the democratic order in Rumania.

Sales of the Third
"Victory" Debentures
(Fuku-Ken)

1. **Issued by:** The Japan Hypothec Bank
2. **Face-value:** ¥10
3. **Issue price:** ¥10
4. **Term of redemption:** No interest on the principal: **Redeemable after 20 years after the period of sales is over.**
5. **Sales period:** From March 15, 1945.
6. **Amount of third debentures:** ¥100,000,000 in 10,000,000 debentures
7. **Sales organs:** Head Office, branches and agencies of the Japan Hypothec Bank, postoffices in Japan, financing organs of various kinds, department stores and tobacco shops, etc.
8. **Encouragement money:**

Grades	Amount of Encouragement money	Number of prizes
1ST CLASS	¥50,000	100
Supplementary prize	1,000	200
2ND CLASS	5,000	900
Supplementary prize	500	1,800
3RD CLASS	500	9,000
4TH CLASS	15	1,690,000

The encouragement money will be paid in cash.

9. **Lottery date:** May 5, 1945. (Saturday)
10. **Date of payment of encouragement money:** From June 5, 1945 (Tuesday)
11. **Payer of the encouragement money:** Head Office, branches and agencies of the Japan Hypothec Bank, as well as postoffices transacting the money collecting services.

The
Bank of Taiwan,
Limited
Established: [illegible]

President:
EIZO UEYAMA
Vice-President:
KYOTARO MOTOHASHI
Directors:
Toso Hirano, Tadashi [illegible], Takeji Kaneda, Yaichi [illegible], Tadao [illegible].

Head Office: TAIHOKU

Tokyo Branch. No. 3 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku
Tanejiro Sakamoto, Manager

BRANCHES and AGENTS

Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hakodate, Hukuoka, Keelung, Taichu, Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, Takao, Giran, Shinchiku, Heito, Taito, Karenko, Makong, [illegible].
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiangwan, Soochow, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Siakwan, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Nanchang, Wuchang, Tai-hsieh, Luchow, Anking, Chaochow, Chinkan, Kashing, Yangchow.
Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo. [illegible] Shonan. Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang, Djakarta. Lesser Sunda: Singaradja, Denpassar. Borneo: Bandjermasin, Balik-Papan, Pontianak, Tarakan, Samarinda. Celebes: Macassar, Menado. Ceram: Amboina. [illegible] Koepang. New Britain Island: Rabaul. New Guinea: Manokwari. Others: Hongkong, [illegible].
Closed: Bombay, London, [illegible]

FOURTEEN ARMY HEROES WIN SHUKUNKO AWARDS

52nd Conferment of Posthumous Honors in Greater East Asia War Announced

The 52nd conferment of posthumous honors in the War of Greater East Asia, the 28th for the Army, was announced by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry under today's date. Most of those honored this time fell in air action in the Pacific and Burma areas, but also included were numerous soldiers and civilians in military employ who served in Manchoukuo and Japan Proper and gave their lives for the successful prosecution of the war. Granted Shukunko, or Special Distinction Honors, were 14 heroes, headed by Lieutenant General Takehiko Yokoyama, who served with great distinction as a Unit Commander in Central China and gave his life for the nation on June 11, last year. He was granted the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Other general officers included in the latest list were Major General Hiroshi Onishi, who was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, Major General Yutaka Maeda, who was granted the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, and Major General Shunzo Iguchi, who was granted the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Lieutenant General Yokoyama served with great distinction as Unit Commander in the operations for Ichang and Hanshui and east of Changsha and fell in the Chuchow operations. Major General Onishi, who was also granted Special Distinction Honors, served with distinction in leading an air unit in coordinated action with the ground forces in the advance air operations in Burma, operations for the reduction of the Philippines and in Central China. He passed away of illness on August 20, 1944.

Among the others granted Special Distinction Honors were Lieutenant Colonel Tadahiko Hayashi, who was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun, and Major Shizuo Ikeda, who was granted the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun. The former served as a staff officer in Malai, Singapore and Sumatra and died of illness on July 23, 1944. The latter served with great distinction in operations in Central China and fell in action near Chuanwangchen on June 16, 1944.

FRANCHISE BILL PASSED

By Both Houses; Affects Chosen Taiwan Residents

The House of Representatives sat in a plenary session at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, when the bill for enfranchising Chosenese and Taiwanese and the bill postponing by-elections were submitted and adopted. There was no plenary session in the House of Peers.

The House of Peers committee for revising the ordinance relating to the composition of that House met twice on Tuesday, to discuss the proposal submitted by the Government. According to the Government's proposal, part of the members of the House of Peers, not more than ten in number, may be nominated from among the residents of Chosen and Taiwan.

In the morning session of the committee, Rentaro Mizuno and a few others put questions to the Government, which were answered by Home Minister Shigeo Odachi, Education Minister Count Hideo Kodama, and Kunio Miura, Director of the Legislation Bureau. In the afternoon session, Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso gave an explanation on the proposal, in answer to a question put by Daisaburo Tsugita.

The Government proposal was unanimously adopted.

Government Bills Presented

Legislative and budget bills were presented to the House of Representatives on Wednesday by the Government including revision of Law No. 18, the supplementary budget for the annual income and expenditure for 1944-1945, the supplementary estimates for the general budget of annual revenue and expenditure for the 1945-1946 fiscal year, and the supplementary budget for special account for 1945-1946.

Raising Radio Fees

From April 1, radio listening fees will be raised to about double the present charges and the increased income will be expended for more effective wartime broadcasts. The present yearly fee of ¥5.50 will be raised to ¥12 while the half yearly charge of ¥3 will be revised to ¥6.50. For advance payment for two years, there will be a discount of one yen for the second year. For those who have already paid their listening fees, no further charges will be made until the date of expiry of the said fees.

Japan Set to Smash Any Enemy Invasion, Shibayama Declares

Japan is prepared to destroy the enemy on the seas and along the coast should he attempt an invasion of the country, Lieutenant General Kenshiro Shibayama, War Vice-Minister, declared on Wednesday. In answer to a question by Representative Hajime Miyazaki at a session of the House of Representatives Committee for the Military Special Measures Act, the War Vice-Minister declared, "If the enemy should attempt an invasion of Japan, we will bring to bear every kind of war power and destroy him on the seas. If the enemy should attempt a landing on Japan, by mobilizing and putting into action forces and firepower superior to the enemy's, we will destroy him. We are prepared, and have unshakable conviction that we will be able to do this. It is to make these preparations and conviction perfect that this bill has been presented."

TOKYO WILL UNDERTAKE BIG BUILDING DISPERSAL

Assembly Passes Huge Sum for Fire Breaks and Other Anti-Raid Measures

In order to step up the capital's air-defense setup, Tokyo Metropolis has decided to carry out swiftly and completely its sixth building dispersal plan. Meeting in an emergency session at 2 p.m. on Monday at the Dai Toa Kaikan, the Metropolitan Assembly passed a supplementary budget of ¥1,963,000,000 to the 1944-45 fiscal year budget as expenses to be used for the dispersal undertaking. The Assembly also voted ¥100,000,000 as expenses for emergency measures and ¥17,580,000 as expenses for the construction of underground facilities. These sums will also be part of the 1945-46 budget.

By the latest dispersal move, 100 large and small open spaces, or fire breaks, will be established throughout the capital within the month. There will be 20 large fire breaks in the congested areas and in the important factory zones. Zones around several important facilities will also be cleared of buildings. There will be 80 comparatively smaller fire breaks. Twenty zones along important tram lines and at street car junctions will be cleared, while areas surrounding solid structures also will be cleared and underground shelters built.

The dispersal will be conducted as previously, with the dispersal undertaking department of each ward handling the work. Those affected by the move were informed on Monday. The clearing is expected to be completed at least during the month.

The large fire breaks will be from 100 to 300 meters wide while the smaller ones will be from 50 to 70 meters wide. The tram lines whose sides will be cleared at important zones are the main line of the Tokyo Kyuko, the Keihin, Mekama and Ikegami lines. Clear zones will also be established around important stations such as Shinbashi and Yurakucho.

Steps to be taken by those forced to evacuate will be the same as previously, in regard to official regulations, moving subsidies and other financial assistance. Because the evacuation will be effected in a short time, however, some of the evacuees will be housed temporarily among the bloc associations and neighborhood associations not dispersed. Those who live outside the clearance zones but who voluntarily offer their houses for clearance will be given about ¥30 a tsubo as an encouragement fee.

The newest budget for underground facilities passed by the Assembly will be applied to the construction of 40,000 meters of cavern type shelters and 3,000 underground shelters, one for each bloc association.

The materials to be gained from the building dispersal will be used for the underground shelters, underground factories, underground hangars and facilities to receive those who are moving out to rural areas.

Nach telegrafischer Mitteilung aus Deutschland ist das Vorstandsmitglied der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main,

Herr Kommerzienrat Herman Waibel

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METROPOLIS BOLSTERING ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

New Scheme Simplifies Procedure, Strengthens Air Defense, War Prosecution

To adequately meet the conditions engendered by the present truculant stage of the war, the authorities of the Tokyo Metropolis have set to work to reorganize the Metropolitan Government. Their reorganization scheme, which was published on March 17, to take effect immediately, provides that the administrative procedure shall be simplified and made more efficient; that the enemy air raid menace shall be effectively met; and that projects which have no immediate bearing on the war situation shall be suspended, the savings, of nearly ¥120,000,000, thus effected to be utilized in expanding those projects which are essential if the Metropolis is to do its full share in carrying the war through to a successful conclusion.

The scheme involves the closing of about 95 branch offices of the Metropolitan Government. The affected officials, numbering about 1,200, will be employed in the ward offices and branches of the Metropolitan Government.

The reorganization scheme was formulated with the idea of realizing a condition under which the residents of the Metropolis will have a full share in the heavy responsibility of defending the capital from air attacks, and of ultimately contributing to the victorious conclusion of the war. It also provides for greatly improved efficiency in the dispatch with which all Metropolitan affairs, in which the residents are directly concerned, are attended to.

Details of the scheme are given below:

The Secretariate: Suspension of the publication of the Metropolitan Government Weekly. Discontinuance of the making and distribution of gramophone records. Reduction of statistical work.

The Welfare Bureau: Closure of societies for the training of city, town, and village officials. Discontinuance of the practice of laying down rules to be observed in the conduct of official business. Discontinuance of the enterprises for the promotion of the spiritual welfare of juvenile workers, those for the assistance of women at childbirth and those for assisting prospective mothers in the maintenance of their living. Transfer of the undertakings carried on by the institutions engaged in the vocational education of wounded soldiers and of the institutions for the protection of those engaged in military work; transfer of the enterprises conducted by the agencies interested in realizing a condition under which all working people in the country shall be usefully employed; transfer of the enterprises conducted by the Metropolis for the provision of housing accommodations. Transfer to the ward chiefs of all affairs connected with the enforcement of the Wartime Accident Law.

The Educational Bureau: Discontinuance of the education of working women, the guidance of young people, the examination of the physical power of school children to determine whether they are fit, the conferring of honors on school children who have excellent physiques, the inspection of the health of school children, and the training of school children in the art of preserving health. Reduction of libraries. Unification of young people's schools throughout the Metropolis. Reducation of the arrangement for the supply of food to students of national schools.

The Economic Bureau: Abolition of the system of competitive exhibitions of agricultural produce developed as a wartime measure, of the guidance of farmers in details of the development of wartime agriculture plantations, and of the promotion of utilization of open plots of ground. Closure of the commercial and industrial museums. Amalgamations of the stations for the inspection of forestry products. Amalgamations of control agencies for sericulture. Amalgamations of silk inspection stations.

The Planning Bureau: Adjustment of road and river branch offices, the offices for the construction of water-supply places, the office for the improvement of the Naka River, and the green zone offices. Transfer or entrusting to minor agencies the business of managing the green zones and keeping in good condition the trees along the streets. Closure of the engineering laboratory.

The Defense Bureau: Discontinuance of all enterprises intended to improve the fire prevention arrangements, excepting such projects as the construction of new green zones for purposes of air defense, purchase of household goods belonging to residents, and articles taken over from less urgent enterprises which were recently discontinued.

The Communications Bureau: Suspension of the work of contructing sub-stations, of the project for extending the railway leading from Tokyo port to the Metropolis, and of other new enterprises. Adjustment of hospitals, of sanitariums in which the Bureau is concerned and of advertising these institutions. Unification of companies operating automobiles for profit.

The Port and Harbor Bureau: Suspension of the work of extending Tokyo port, of projects for airport construction, of the project for improving the means of transport between the Metropolis and the Izu Islands. Adjustment of the offices for the construction of air-fields and of that for the construction of a canal between the Metropolis and Yokohama. Transfer to the ward chiefs of the exclusive use of water in publicly owned grounds in all the regions of the port area except Kyobashi, Shiba, and Fukagawa, and of the sale of goods produced in the water areas.

Simplification of the business of the Metropolis.

Everything shall be done to promote the welfare of the Metropolitan residents. A measure taken for the achievement of this end is the simplification of the procedure to be gone through by people who have petitions to make to the Metropolitan authorities.

Endeavor shall be made to reduce to the minimum the consumption of paper and other office requisites in the Metropolitan offices.

Minor offices under the Metropolitan Government will be reorganized.

There will be an extension in the power of bureau and section chiefs to decide matters of certain types on their own responsibility. The procedure to be gone through by people desiring admission to the Metropolitan hospitals will be simplified. The regulations of the Metropolitan middle schools shall be so revised as to make it possible for the students to pay in their tuition fees at the beginning of each term, instead of monthly as has hitherto been the case.

Ward offices, local offices, and branches of the Metropolitan Government will be reorganized.

EVACUEES START NEW LIFE

Manila Japanese Women, Children, Aged Show Resolve

By K. KANEYUKI
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 17.—With the spread of war flames into Manila, women, children and the aged, from among the Japanese residents, left the city and after a long and arduous travel reached a certain place, and have started a new life, growing rice, vegetable and others.

Those who have settled down at this place have been divided into four groups, Yamato, Hyuga, Mizuho and Takachiho, and under the tutelage of village headmen all over the age of 10 are happily working on farms with firm determination to become self-supporting in foodstuffs. One little girl was singing, "We will stay here till victory is ours. Let us work hard and cheerfully so that we will not become a nuisance to our soldiers."

Eagerly trying to adjust themselves to their new environment, living and working together with Filipino villagers, the Japanese are even raising live-stock. Satisfied with an extremely simple life, they are surmounting all obstacles in order to set up their own independent livelihood.

At the beginning, two or three persons were daily attacked by malaria, but thanks to the efforts of seven doctors and four nurses attached to the Japanese Hospital, proper measures to combat malaria have been discovered.

Paying Postal Savings

In special consideration of air raid victims, especially those who have removed to the country, it has been decided that on the presentation of the war victims's certificate, up to ¥500 of postal savings to be paid immediately, may be drawn out per person at one time at any post office in Japan. Hitherto reimbursement of savings to raid refugees was handled at only stipulated post offices.

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YANK AIR FORCE IS ACTIVE IN SOUTH CHINA SEA AREA

Aims to Hinder Japan's Supply Route but Nippon Airmen Counterattacking Raiders

By T. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL FRONT, March 18.—The American air force, using large-sized planes, have of late weeks been active in the South China Sea area, operating both from the interior of China and from the bases in the Philippines. The enemy seems to have it in his mind to hinder Japan in the maintenance of its supply route on the sea.

The Japanese Units whose function is to keep the waters of the Continent clear of the enemy usually go out to meet the enemy on the sea at a great distance from the Continent and wreck its plan to interfere with the Japan's sea supply route. On March 13, when the enemy came to attack, Lieutenant Teisaku Agui went out to give battle to it off Swatow, and rammed and shot down one of its B-24's. The next day he had a fight with a B-24 northeast of Hongkong, and it is certain that he shot it down as the last time he saw it it was emitting black smoke.

Bombers Drop Mines

With the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway, the U.S. air force based in China has frantically intensified its attacks with an aim of disrupting the communication lines controlled by the Japanese, by means of laying mines by bombers and launching night raids on railway traffics, it is reported by a frontline dispatch from the China Continent to the Asahi on March 15.

Against the Peking-Hankow Railway, Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Canton-Hankow Railway and the Yangtze River which constitute the indispensable artery for transporting war materials for the Japanese Forces operating on the China Continent, the America air force has been concentrating its attacks. The ground action against the Japanese is now also supported by air guerilla operations.

The two enemy airdromes in Laohokow, Hupeh Province, and in Chihkiang, Hunan Province, which are situated nearest to Japanese occupied territory, mainly accommodate aircraft to be used in assailing Japanese communication lines. The planes which take off from Laohokow airfield are wont to attack the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway while those based at Chihkiang, the Canton-Hankow Railway. Those enemy aircraft hopping off from the aforementioned two airdromes seem to be making it their job to bomb or machinegun railway lines, bridges, stations and trains.

Furthermore, the American air force has recently adopted new tactics in attacking the communication lines. Irritated over the failure of attacks on the Japanese surface craft steaming up and down the Yangtze River, the enemy air force, by employing B-24's has started to drop mines into the river from the air. At the same time, the enemy intensified its night attacks by P-61's with the same aim of destroying the communication facilities.

Enemy Intensifies Raids
By T. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Section

CONTINENTAL BASE, March 17.—The enemy machinegunning and bombing attacks in the South China Sea by aircraft coming from the direction of the hinterland of the China Continent and the Philippine bases, have become greatly intensified since the middle of February. Particularly, at the beginning of March, the enemy air force intensified its activities.

The U.S. air force mostly consisting of B-24's, B-25's and P-51's appear frequently over the South China Sea area between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sometimes, taking advantage of the inclement weather, the enemy air force comes in waves, machinegunning and bombing Japanese surface craft navigating in the China seas and repeatedly attacking them from a low altitude.

Those which come from the hinterland mostly concentrate their attacks on the area from the south of Hongkong up to Hainan Island and Tonking Bay. The others based in the Philippines appear over the area from Amoy and Swatow to Hongkong. The enemy planes mostly come singly or in a small formation and cruise over the Japanese base, taking a triangular or square course.

At present the Philippine area seems to be accommodating some 800 fighting planes and 500 bombers totaling 1,300. Particularly, the enemy maneuvers from the direction of Mindoro Island have assumed strategic importance instead of merely disrupting Japan's commissary lines.

The enemy air force based in the hinterland of the Continent, began to show invigorated activities particularly around Kunming. Not only to the South China Sea, but to Central and North China, the enemy has been repeatedly mobilizing his air force, thus revealing his intention of launching massive bombings in the near future.

Meanwhile, the enemy has been intent on constructing air bases along the coast. At Tsungan, Fukien Province, 240 kilometers northwest of Foochow, the enemy is now hurriedly constructing an airfield and runways. Thus, the enemy is exerting frantic efforts to connect the hinterland with the shoreline.

F.I.C. FINANCES NORMAL

Yokohama Specie Bank Takes Over Bank of Indo-China

By N. NAKAYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

SAIGON, March 15.—The business of the Bank of Indo-China, which has been entrusted to the Yokohama Specie Bank, was reopened today at its Saigon and Hanoi offices. This business will also be opened at other offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank as soon as preparations are completed.

The reopening of the business of the Indo-China institution within a week of the decisive measure taken by Japan testifies to the fact the economic and financial circles of Indo-China have received no shock, and that the Indo-China people are relying confidently upon the Japanese authorities.

Note issuance, refund of deposits, accommodations to other banks, and exchange control, will form for the present the principal items of the business of the Indo-China institution conducted through the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The South Seas Development Bank will not extend its activities to Indo-China, and there will be no change in the business of the Yokohama Specie Bank with the Japanese customers in Indo-China.

The notes issued by the Bank of Indo-China are based on the special yen, under the clearing agreement concluded between Japan and French Indo-China. Indo-China will henceforth play its part as a loyal member of the Greater East Asia bloc, with a suitable currency policy.

The Saigon Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank reopened its business on March 10 while the Bank of Annam reopened its business today, and the Franco-Chinese Bank will do the same in a few days.

CHUNGKING ALIGNS ARMY

Corps Assigned to Kunming Placed in Four Zones

Domei

CANTON, March 21.—Eight army corps are at the disposal of the army and air headquarters established by Chungking at Kunming, according to information reaching here. These corps will be placed in four war zones, in order to strengthen the strategical position of Chungking forces in preparation for the general offensive in the southwest, which is being proclaimed by Chungking.

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Press Comments

Thursday, March 22

THE SPIRIT OF YIOJIMA

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Imperial Headquarters has announced that the entire fighting forces on Yiojima headed by the commander-in-chief undertook a general assault on March 17. The announcement further reveals that by the valiant struggle of the island garrison, the enemy sustained losses amounting to 33,000 men.

In comparison with the vast numbers and volume of men and material poured into this tiny island by the enemy, the absolutely superior strategical skill and superhuman persistence shown by the Imperial Forces is without equal in the history of the world and has called forth admiration of the whole world.

The officers and men of Yiojima burned with the fighting spirit to the last man for the annihilation of the enemy and took the lead in the fierce struggle for the protection of our country. If the entire nation acts and fights in the same way as the officers and men of Yiojima, the defense of our country will be assured and a path to sure victory opened. Let us follow in the footsteps of the officers and men of Yiojima, and victory will be ours.

Italian Prisoners Strike

Domei

LISBON, March 21.—Ninety-four Italian prisoners of war employed in agricultural labor in England had recently gone on strike demanding a reduction of their weekly working hours, a Reuters report revealed today. The strikers had barricaded themselves in their camp, but were finally forced to give in after eight days when British troops were called out and an ultimatum was presented the Italians, the report said.

Obituary

Yoichi Nakayama, former Minister to Iran, died of kidney trouble at 11:30 a.m. on March 20 at the hospital attached to the Fukushima Women's Medical College at the age of 57. Funeral services will be held from 2 p.m. on March 23 at his Miyashita-cho residence in Fukushima City.

Tome Hayashi, who as president of the White Cross Society and founder of the movement against tuberculosis in Japan was recognized during his 40 years of unstinting effort by the Home and Welfare Ministries, passed away at the age of 80 at his residence in Sendai at 12 a.m. on March 20.

Seiji Yuzawa, 89, one of the pioneers in the advertising world in Japan and founder of the Kokusha and the Nippon Keizai Tsushin Sha in 1887, died at Inaajima, Nagano Prefecture, on March 19.

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SAFE-CABINET, best imported make, with certificate for actual fire exposure and impact tests, besides guarantee for ageing. Will stand fire reaching 2,000 degrees F. for 3 hours. Size 6.5 × 4.0 × 3.0 ft. To highest bidder.
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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1945

Yiojima: A Symbol

The gallant defenders of Yiojima led by their Supreme Commander, Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi, have carried out their final general attack. With all their ammunition gone, with their water supply exhausted, confronted by a numerically overwhelming enemy, but with unfailing courage nevertheless, the heroes of Yiojima dauntlessly threw themselves against the invader to inflict upon him the stupendous loss of 33,000 men before finally perishing presumably to the last man. A more furious defense, a more determined resistance, a bloodier toll inflicted on the enemy, has never been seen in all history than that which has just been revealed on this little isle. Grievous though the fate of the martyred defenders, theirs was a glorious end in keeping with the best traditions of the never-yielding warriors of Nippon.

The supreme sacrifice made by these sanctified heroes of Yiojima shall not have been in vain. Their act will only inspire the entire Japanese nation to new heights of fighting fury. With grim determination the Japanese people will be resolved more than ever not to rest until these martyrs have been avenged. The only result will be a further strengthening of the fighting will of Japan.

To the enemy it forebodes nothing but ill. The tactical advantage of his acquisition of Yiojima will be more than nullified by the intensification of Japan's fighting power as the battle approaches the homeland. Like a coiled spring, the defense of Japan becomes tighter and more resistant the more it is pressed until it shall finally spring back with unrestrainable force.

Already having suffered unprecedentedly bloody losses on the one little island of Yiojima, the Americans are bound to suffer unbearably greater losses as they come closer. With the whole Japanese nation determined to resist in the same manner as the defenders of Yiojima, Japan can never be conquered. Yiojima is a symbol and a foretaste of what is in store for the Americans should they persist in their impossible attempt to quench the indomitable spirit of the never-yielding Japanese nation.

Britain's Postwar Civil Aviation Plan

The British White Paper on Britain's postwar international civilian aviation plan which was published on March 13 affords indisputable evidence not only of the utter meaninglessness of the International Civil Aviation Convention which was signed at the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago last year, but also of Britain's grim determination to stake off as many international air routes as possible in preparation for the coming commercial air race with the United States. The British postwar commercial aviation scheme contains three interesting features which pointedly demonstrate how barren were the accomplishments of the International Aviation Conference at Chicago in adjusting the incompatible ambitions of the Anglo-American countries in this field.

In the first place, the British plan provides for the establishment of globe-girdling air routes which may criss-cross and perhaps even duplicate the United States' contemplated air lanes. For instance, under the envisaged plan, Britain plans to set up three aviation corporations which would be responsible respectively for maintaining services on the Commonwealth air routes, the European air routes including the domestic air routes in the United Kingdom, and the South American route. According to the British White Paper, the Commonwealth and North American routes, which would eventually be extended to have as their ultimate destinations China and other sections of Asia, will be assigned to the British Overseas Airways Corporation, while the domestic and European air routes will be entrusted to a new corporation to be formed by the British Overseas Airways Corporation together with the British railway companies and other agencies. But of particular significance is the fact that the British have decided to set up a South American route which will be operated by a new corporation to be formed by British shipping firms and the British Overseas Airways Corporation. It will be recalled in this connection that the British, by taking advantage of the bad relations existing between the United States and Argentina, some time ago were reported negotiating with the Argentine Government for the sale of British aircraft to it in return for the right to use Argentine airfields.

In the second place, the fact that the British Overseas Airways Corporation is a Government-sponsored organization whose members are appointed by the British Minister of Aviation is a blunt rejection on the part of Britain of the United States' proposal for adherence to the principle of free enterprise in the field of international aviation. To be sure, the British White Paper provides for the participation of certain private interests, but this concession is only an empty gesture. The most important airways such as the Commonwealth and North American routes are to be exclusively, and the European and South American routes partially in the hands of this Government-sponsored organization. That the British Government should have adopted such a policy was only natural, however. For private airline companies in Britain are not in a position to compete on an equal footing with the much more advanced American airline companies which not only have enormous capital outlays and huge number of luxury passenger air liners at their disposal, but also greater experience in the field of international aviation. It is to make up for this handicap that the British Government is setting up this Government-supported aviation corporation.

In the third place, the British intention to subsidize certain air routes is another evidence of the breakdown of the International Civil Aviation Convention which was concluded at Chicago. The British White Paper, for instance, explicitly states that, while it is the general policy of the British Government that both internal and external air services should operate without subsidies as far as possible, subsidies may be necessary for the European and Latin American routes. Here again the British have seen fit to reject the principle of free enterprise which was championed by the United States at the Chicago meeting. It is significant, moreover, that the British White Paper has indicated the British Government's intention to use British aircraft rather than purchased American aircraft in its postwar air plans. In other words, the British do not want any of America's cast-off planes, although the United States at the Chicago Conference blandly proffered to sell her surplus aircraft to any country aspiring to develop its commercial aviation.

That the British should have come out now with such a comprehensive program for the development of their international aviation network is not surprising. It is apparently the British intention to get a head start in this postwar air competition. The British White Paper admitted as much when it declared that orders have already been placed for a number of civilian planes and that the British Government is planning, as rapidly as war circumstances permit, a complete network of Commonwealth services in full cooperation with the Commonwealth Governments.

These facts all too clearly indicate that a free-for-all competition for the international skyways is now in the offing. They form one more conclusive proof of the inevitability of fierce economic rivalry between the Anglo-American countries and of their self-centered interest in their own economic welfare in disregard of all others' weal.

ARTERIO-INJECTION

New Remedy May Be Good for All Diseases

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Who can say that some day in the very near future we won't be having our rheumatisms and lung troubles, not to mention tooth-aches and sores and little infections, cured by a shot in the arm? Who can say that the time and the trouble for doctors' diagnoses will not be saved? The doctor will take a syringe and perform a simple injection, and most diseases may be cured. Who knows what might not happen in this funny world we live in?

Fantastic though it may sound, such a thing is highly conceivable by the way the medics these days are making headway, in leaps and bounds, toward the alleviation of physical suffering. Venous injections have been known for some years now, but it is the first time that any attempt has been made at giving medical shots direct into the arteries.

The discovery was made by Dr. Sadanobu Seno of Japan in 1939. Dr. Seno, who is 61 this year, is a surgical expert and professor at the Medical College in Chiba prefecture. It was only the other day that he was recipient of the Asahi Cultural Award, the greatest award of the kind in Japan today. Other recipients of the same were Dr. Yoshio Nishina, for his epoch-making revelations on atom-smashing and the cosmic ray; Takasaburo Shimamura, for his enlightening archeological studies on Mongolia; and Manzaburo Umewaka, who with his colleagues has written at length on the conducements of the Noh-drama in the cultural development of Japan. Thus, both scientific discoveries and new scholastic achievements are proceeding hand in hand today in boosting the war-efforts of the nation. But among these many accomplishments, that of Dr. Sadanobu Seno is to be credited as being one of the greatest contributions to mankind known in recent years.

Not only has Dr. Seno discovered the method of arterio-injection, but he has conduced much also in the way of X-ray technique. It was in 1930 that he hit upon the idea of taking X-ray pictures of the thorax. With this, a surgical operation on, for example, a cancer of the oesophagus (gullet) became a job as easy as extricating a sliver from the finger. But there were many other internal maladies which remained insoluble until years later. A big spot of infection on the lung, for instance, could not be removed like a tonsil or cancer. There had to be a method by which the whole of the infected part could be cleared up.

It was more by accident than through deliberation that in the spring of 1939, Dr. Seno saw that direct contact of a medicine with the afflicted regions was possible with spectacular results. The discovery was made when after an injection of an iodine preparation into the lymphatic tube of a consumptive patient the medicine which had been shot into the artery penetrated to the seat of the infection. The effect was not only immediate but also complete. Deep inside, Dr. Seno shouted "Eureka" when he saw this.

Exerts Untiring Efforts

Ever since then, Dr. Seno has exerted untiring efforts in arterio-injection. He is convinced now that the medical world has gained as it has never done by virtue of the new method of cure. Dr. Seno announced publicly last year that arterio-injection can work marvels on almost any physical ailment, proving most effective in cases of consumption, whether pulmonary, cutaneous (skin), articular or otherwise; while equally happy results have been produced in curing serious cases of frost bites, suppurations (pus formations), rash and the such which had formerly been an obstinate blight to man's life.

Dr. Seno has carried out more than 7,000 clinical experiments since 1939 and has attended to about 4,000 patients, of whom 95 per cent have enjoyed a quick and full recovery. One of the outstanding merits of arterio-injection is that there is no fear of ill after-effects.

The surgeon-discoverer is a grim, squeamish sour-puss while absorbed in work—possessed, is the better word. But he is a bird of another feather when he has the time to spare especially on a curious and interested visitor. There is a bland smile all over his face. The smile comes not necessarily from pride. It is one more of happiness and contentment characterizing the mien of all those who have really worked and achieved.

"It's really nothing to cure a common case of rheumatism," Dr. Seno relates. "Even arthritis, for instance, can be completely healed with not more than four or five of my iodo-natrium injections directly into the artery. Not only that, this method of giving shots in the artery is simple. Anyone can do it. And it's certainly great how quickly it has its effects. Nothing is more simple, as you know, than to take medicine orally, that is, through the mouth. Well, arterio-injection is not a whit harder. This is perhaps the biggest advantage of my discovery."

One might recall that at the Third East Asia Medical Conference held in Nanking, a colleague of Dr. Seno's gave a detailed report on the new remedy. It created a great sensation among the delegates gathered.

Arterio-injection is today fast being diffused throughout East Asia. The Imperial Japanese Army and Navy have taken extreme interest in it. Also the authorities concerned are exercising great efforts to gather instruments and materials for its use among the civilian population as well as for the fighting forces. Tropical diseases of all kinds are being combatted by arterio-injection for the sake of men fighting in the Southern Regions, while in the freezing cold of the north, arterio-injection has been welcomed as a god-send by those afflicted of frost bites and articular rheumatism.

Perhaps when the war is over, most sickness may really be cured by injections. Who can tell? And what a world it will be then!

Music

Musician (after much pressing): "Well, all right, since you insist. What shall I play?"

Host: "Anything you like. It is only to annoy the neighbors."

Fuzz

Youth: "Barber, how long will I have to wait for a shave?"

Barber: (Glancing at him): "Oh, about two years."

INTERNATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION BANK PLAN

VII

Next, as to the Bank's loan business, its loans comprise direct loans and participations in loans and guarantees. As participations in loans are to be made chiefly out of the funds raised by the issue of the bonds, the important business connected with this transaction includes the issue, sale and purchase of bonds, the sale and purchase of the securities issued by investing houses and making investments in them. There is, besides, the business of selling and buying the currencies of member countrise when making loans and collecting them.

The World Bank has, by nature, a far wider scope of business operations than the Stabilization Fund. It can deal with the Governments of member countries or any political subdivision thereof, and any person, partnership, association, corporation or other legal entity concerned with any business, industrial and agricultural enterprise in the territories of any member.

In view, also, of the fact that the loans made by the Bank partake of the nature of international funds, the cooperation of the Governments of member countries is requested in matters regarding the object and conditions of loans, while matters regarding which the approval of the member countries concerned is required are defined. It is also especially provided that member countries should not impose any exchange restrictions on the movement of Bank funds. Besides, steps concerning currencies are specially stipulated, and various rules regarding exchange are formulated to provide for the scarce currency that may arise.

As regards the rate of interest, no formal restrictions are placed on its increase or decrease. This is also the case with the bond's rate of interest. Since the rate of interest is a matter of vital importance for the Bank's loan business, however, separate provisions are made for its revision. For the present, it is fixed at 3 per cent per annum, as already mentioned.

Commissions are always payable by borrowers. In case of loans, it is provided that the rate of commission shall be not less than 1 per cent per annum and not higher than 1.5 per cent per annum during the first ten years of the Bank's operations. The guarantee commission is chargeable at the same rate. At the end of the period of ten years the rate of commission may be reduced by the Bank if the commission received and accumulated by it for reserve are considered sufficient to justify reduction.

VIII

Lastly, concerning the administration, the Bank is under the direction of the Board of Governors, consisting of the representatives of all member countries. The Board selects twelve Executive Directors who need not be Governors. Of all Directors, five will be appointed, one by each of the five members who have the largest number of shares, while seven will be selected according to the system of proportional representation by all Governors other than those appointed by the five members.

The Executive Directors will be responsible for the conduct of the general operations of the Bank and will exercise all powers delegated to them by the Board of Governors.

The Executive Directors select the President who cannot be Governor or Executive Director.

There will also be an Advisory Council of not less than seven persons, selected by the Board of Governors, and to each territory in which a loan is located, a loan committee will be appointed.

Regarding voting power, each member is given 250 votes plus one additional vote for each share of stock held. The votes total 102,000, of which America holds 32,000 or 31.3 per cent of the total, and the Big Five hold among them 68,500 votes altogether, which means 17,500 votes over the majority or 67.1 per cent of the total.

Any member may withdraw from the Bank at any time by transmitting a notice in writing to the Bank at the principal office. One prominent feature of this plan is that any member who ceases to be a member of the International Monetary Fund automatically ceases to be a member of the Bank, though withdrawal does not exempt the Government of the member concerned from responsibilities as shareholder.

Two more important stipulations worth mentioning are that amendments may be made to the Bank Agreement when three-fifths of the members having four-fifths of the total votes have accepted the proposed amendment, and that the Bank Agreement—which remains open for signature until December 31, 1945—comes into force when it has been signed on behalf of the Governments whose subscription comprise not less than 65 per cent of the total subscription.

IX

The reaction of the plan on public opinion in the anti-Axis countries is varied. Opinion in most of the smaller anti-Axis countries is not unfavorable for, unlike the Stabilization Fund, this plan does not definitely restrain these countries, if it does not definitely assure them of the funds they may require.

It is in the United States and in Britain that the plan has provoked a great deal of unfavorable comment. Discontent with it because of its adverse effects on their postwar export trade is shared by both peoples. They apprehend that as the plan vouch-safes too liberal facilities, importing countries may be able to shop wherever they please by taking advantage of their easy access to funds. This apprehension is presumably well-founded. Judging from her present conditions, it is certain that Britain will devote her whole energies to the promoting of her export trade after the war. The reported revision of the Lend-Lease Act deepens this belief. Inasmuch as importing countries, with sufficient funds put within their reach, will find themselves in a position to import goods from Britain, America or any other industrial country of their own choice, Britain may be hard put to it to secure, as she wishes, the markets in the Dominions and in Europe. Similar difficulty will be experienced by the United States in securing markets in Latin American countries as well as in Far Eastern countries, where she has to expect strong British competition.

Another cause of British discontent is that this plan, like the Stabilization Fund, virtually upholds the gold standard, though this complaint seems confined to a certain section of economists and political and financial circles. The British Government authorities take a strong stand that as a sister plan to the Stabilization Fund it must go hand in hand with the other. In the committee meeting of the Conference, the British members strongly opposed the proposal for the postponement of the payment of subscription in gold brought forward in favor of any member whose metropolitan territory suffered from enemy occupations or hostilities during the present war.

In the United States there is a large body of opinion against the plan, and adverse criticisms are still rampant in many quarters.

Concerning the rate of interest on the Bank's loans, discontent exists even among the Treasury circles because the decision finally reached does not accord with the Government policy. On this problem of interest, the views of Britain and the United States were at variance from the beginning. Whereas Britain was against fixing the interest rate definitely because of her solicitude for the recovery of the prewar position of the London market, the United States was for charging a certain fixed rate for a certain period in order to safeguard the absorptive power of the American money market. On the upshot, the interest rate on "reconstruction bonds" was fixed at 3 per cent per annum, but it seems that even this decision is regarded as unsatisfactory by the United States Treasury authorities, who take the view that although it is desirable, for preventing the Government funds which will expand exceedingly after the war from flowing out of the country, to charge a high rate of interest so as to make domestic funds stay at home, the rate fixed is too high—so high that it will cause the fund to seek investments abroad first.

Opposition is strongest in financial circles in the United States. Many American financiers have ever been dissatisfied with the policy of the present Democratic Administration. Traditionally hostile to the idea of Government control, most financiers have been unfavorably disposed toward the World Bank plan from the beginning. They maintain that America's financial power is capable of international development without the Government's intervention. It was due to this disposition on their part that the Pan-American Bank plan put forward some time ago was buried in oblivion. The American authorities, therefore, saw to it that not a single New York banker attended the Bretton Woods Conference.

Of all the opponents, Winthrop W. Aldrich of the Chase National Bank, whose name was mentioned in the previous article, gave voice to a most vehement criticism of the plan. In his opinion, the Stabilization Fund or the World Bank is not what is really needed for making the U.S. Dollar the international currency. There are many measures more urgent that are necessary for the purpose, he asserts.

X

We can point out a number of fundamental defects in the scheme. Its chief defects may be enumerated as follows:

Firstly, the general conditions in which the plan is to be carried out are decidedly unfavorable to its successful execution. The present war is by far the biggest in history and there will surely be terrible political instability and economic confusion, and, for one thing, the map of Europe will most probably be greatly altered. This will necessarily be accompanied by great economic unrest, financial bankruptcy, currency collapse and monetary stringency in all countries. In such circumstances, autarchism will come to prevail more than before the war, as is predicted by certain authorities. It would be found exceedingly difficult for the World Bank to perform its functions successfully in such situations.

Secondly, here, as in the case of the Stabilization Fund, the problem of war debts will present a grave difficulty. It seems hardly practicable to supply each debtor country with reconstruction funds without first disposing of the problems of stupendous war debts. Nor is there much hope of settling this knotty problem in conjunction with the problem of reconstruction.

Thirdly, the World Bank carries the same defects as are inherent in the Stabilization Fund. The contractive nature of the clearing system necessarily restrains the movement of the Bank's funds, the quotas unequitably allotted consort ill with the respective needs of the postwar reconstruction of all members, the par values of the currencies of all countries too rigidly fixed interfere with the smooth progress of the reconstruction work, and the disregard of the disposition of blocked funds tends to hamper the trade of all countries to a certain extent. Moreover, the lack of pressure against creditor countries and the inadequacy of the measures provided in regard to scarce currency are found to impede the Bank's successful execution of its international functions.

Fourthly, although the Bank is apparently a huge institution with a capital of $10,000,000,000, the guarantee limits are restricted to $20,000,000,000 as they are fixed on the basis of the capital. This amount of funds is assuredly inadequate in view of the fact that the Bank has for its field of operation the very extensive territories of 44 anti-Axis countries. If the Bank is to carry out its functions according to its plan, the work of developing the resources of Latin American countries alone would require all this sum. It will be found all the more inadequate if it is to be drawn upon to meet the expenses of channelling private capital. It is arbitrarily fixed that subscriptions payable at the first call are limited to $2,000,000,000 and that the sums available for the first four or five years are restricted to $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 a year. Anyway, the funds obtainable by small countries under this arrangement will be but small.

Fifthly, position given to the powerful countries in the World Bank is preponderant just as in the case of Stabilization Fund. Unlike the quotas in the Stabilization Fund, the quotas in this scheme do not determine the extent to which each member can make use of the Bank's funds. They simply indicate the amounts of subscription for all members. But seeing that the financial power of member countries was generally taken as the criterion for fixing these quotas and that the member countries are arranged in the same order as in the Stabilization Fund, it will be inevitable that the extent to which each member can use the Bank's funds will indirectly be conditioned by its quota. Supposing that France and Colombia apply to the Bank for the same amount of funds at the same time and that the Bank happens not to be in possession of the wherewithal to meet the demands of both, it must be easy to imagine to which country will be given the priority of attention.

The constitution of the Bank's administration intensifies the domineering tendency of the powerful countries. Though it is perhaps inevitable in consideration of their larger quotas, the Big Five are made to hold sway in administration. They nominate five Executive Directors out of twelve, a fact which undoubtedly invests them with preponderant powers in the management of the Bank. Predominant also they are in their voting power. As in the case of the Stabilization Fund, the votes are distributed according to the quotas. The result is that the United States' votes represent 1.5/5 of the total and with her always rests the casting vote. The votes held by the Big Five constitute 3.5/5 of the total, which means that they are assured of a majority vote among them. It may further be remarked that whereas the Stabilization Fund recognizes in the Central and South American countries a special position as a geographical group, the World Bank plan does not. It is true that on the Board of Executive Directors the smaller countries are to be represented by seven Directors, but as these Directors will include those representing the British Dominions and possessions, it will be difficult for the smaller countries to command a majority vote in the counsels of the Board.

In cases where revisions or abolitions of general or basic rules are on the tapis, the United States' vote will prove decisive, and the majority vote will always rest with the Big Five, there being no hope of the voice of smaller countries being heard. Represented, as they are, by some twenty members who are numerically almost half of the 44 countries and covering a very extensive area of the globe by their territories, the Latin American republics will have but a weak voice as they are to be treated as separate units. The plan gives indication here and there of the disposition to avoid giving any political complexion to the Bank, but seeing that the Bank's administration is, as already mentioned, so constituted as to ensure the protection of the interests of the powerful countries and the maintenance of the status quo as if they were its basic requirements, its operation will inevitably be influenced by the will of politically powerful members. If the balance of political power among the members becomes lost, the position of the Bank itself will be rendered very unstable. Altogether, too much consideration was given to political needs in drafting this international banking plan which is essentially very delicate and complex in nature. Constituted as it is, the World Bank will prove incapable of attaining its object, if only to a limited extent.

XI

The World Bank plan has, as already described, many inherent defects. Especially as the Bank is very inequitably constituted as an international banking institution, its successful operation is very doubtful. There must be very few even among the anti-Axis nations who pin high hopes to it. It is, indeed, a poor commentary on the whole plan that even in the United States it is an object of much adverse criticism.

It is nevertheless reported that the United States Government attaches greater importance to this plan together with the Monetary Fund than to any of other anti-Axis international plans for economic reconstruction so far drawn up and that it is accordingly firmly determined to push it through by all means. The Bank will most probably be made to start business at the beginning of 1946.

It is superfluous to say that the very defectiveness of the plan is ascribable, in the final analysis, to the fact that it is intended by the United States as the means of gaining monetary hegemony over all the anti-Axis countries. It is obvious that she intends to extend her monetary dominance over the world through this scheme.

The World Bank plan can work smoothly only when it is operated in conjunction with the Stabilization Fund. To the United States, however, it is of greater value than the other. It is more practical than the Stabilization Fund and more effective in bringing the smaller anti-Axis countries closely together. Through this machinery the United States intends to find safe outlets and efficient safeguards for the investment of her capital abroad. It is plain, of course, that the requirements of reconstruction and development works of various kinds which necessitate enormous investments of funds cannot be adequately met by this plan alone, and consequently loans through other channels will further be required to finance them. Anyway, the present plan is so conceived as to create the channel through which the overseas investments of American capital may be facilitated. Herein lies the United States' objective and ambition.

Much, however, depends on the future developments of the situation in all anti-Axis countries as well as on the United States' ability to push through the plan. Amid an extreme postwar confusion and unrest, the work of reconstruction would surely be attended with supreme difficulties, and the mere supply of funds will go for little. Funds will be of not much use unless materials are obtainable with them. "We do not want money; we want materials!" is a cry already generally raised by South American countries. Unless this vital need is adequately met, money can serve no useful purpose, nor can any active employment of the Bank's funds be expected. The criticism of the plan by American capitalists arises from their lack of conviction in this regard.

This notwithstanding, the United States Government seems to be determined to put this plan in operation in order to tighten the bonds keeping all anti-Axis countries together and to gain control over the world finance by overcoming British competition.

After all is said and done, everything depends on the outcome of the war. With the indefatigable Axis countries to contend with, the United States and other anti-Axis countries must find it next to impossible to make this plan operate successfully.

(End)

ANGLO-AMERICAN ANTHEMS

Negro Music Forms Basis of American Jazz

By NAOE MONMA

III

American prejudice against the colored people not only manifested itself in the untold cruelty lashed against the Negroes, but the American stage took up the subject of their misery and tragic distress and made Negro minstrels appear in public performances. They became popular at the beginning of the 18th century. On occasions, colored actors were used but on the whole white actors impersonated, imitating the Negroes in speech, jokes, songs and dance. "Jim Crow," one of the first of such minstrels which gained great popularity was not only staged throughout the United States but became popular in England. Until a few years ago it was certain to be on the calendar of stage performances at summer resorts. "In Dixie," once well known in Japan, and the other songs on Negro themes written by Stephen Foster were intended for the minstrels. According to the Americans, the minstrels served the valuable purpose of informing the people of the sad and wretched plight of the Negro slaves, thus making a national issue of the question of slavery, and resulting finally in the freeing of the slaves as a result of the Civil War. In fact a monument was recently erected at Pittsburg in memory of Foster.

But it amazes one to think that Americans are so thick-skinned that they must go to such an extent to recognize wretched life led by the Negro slaves under their very roof. And to see that the misery of the colored people was made a theme for show, entertainment, and livelihood is astounding to say the least. Furthermore, to esteem a man like Fotser who had composed his melodies merely for public entertainment, as representative of American musical genius, bespeaks loudly of the want of American culture. Moreover, the Negroes in America were not really given their freedom. The so-called freedom was but a legal fiction only. Their educational opportunities were limited; positions in governmental offices were denied them; they were given separate and inferior sections in theaters, trains and trams; at trials in the courts, justice and fair-play was denied them; and above all they were lynched without mercy and without the benefit of law as provided under the American Constitution.

Spread Over the World

Syncopation of the Negro music produced "rag time" and later "jazz" was developed to further satisfy sensuous pleasures and was diffused and popularized in the period before and after the First World War. It spread to every corner of the world. Europe too was considerably affected by it. Japan likewise felt its impact. If it had continued unchecked as it was feared at one time, the musical culture of the world would have had no doubt been debased by this vulgar form of music.

Parallel with jazz, American military music invaded the world. None of these, however, are purely American in origin. They are adopted from the musical productions of the other races. Jazz is but a simple syncopation of Negro music. The "march" too is of foreign source. Souza who was the first to popularize it internationally was not a native born American. He was born in Europe, his father a Portuguese and his mother a German. He came to America when he was young and wandered from place to place, singing and playing on the stage, often impersonating a Negro minstrel. His music, therefore, was European in character and at the same time minstrel-like in theme.

America tried her hand also in producing symphonies but in original composition it has not been so successful. McDowell alone was recognized by a small circle in Europe and in Japan. In successful musical recitals it made notable showing. But the concert masters usually were not native Americans but were people of other races, especially of Jewish origin.

In the musical industry too America made rapid strides invading the world market with its innumerable phonograph records, Steinway grands and other pianos, and sheet music of all descriptions. She made inroads into Japan, with the Christian hymns and songs for school children. But now all such music has been banished from our homes, school rooms, and concerts.

(End)

Aid

A man was fumbling at his keyhole in the small hours of the morning. A policeman saw the difficulty and came to the rescue.

"Can I help you to find the keyhole, sir?", he asked.

"Thash all right, old man," said the other cheerfully. "You jusht hol' the housh shtill and I can manage."

Paid For

"Hurrah! Five marks for my latest story."

"Congratulations, young man. From whom did you get the money?"

"From the express company. They lost it."